

BOONE COUNTY WAR SAVINGS SALES

The following report on the sales of War Savings Certificates in Boone County up to December 1 was made yesterday by J. P. McBaine, chairman for the county:

Columbia	
Postoffice	\$171,159.75
Boone County National	129,347.50
Boone County Trust Co.	69,111.00
Exchange National Bank	60,070.75
Columbia Savings Bank	47,550.00
Central Bank	9,522.00
Conley-Myers	5,000.00
Centralia	
Bank of Centralia	22,935.00
Farmers & Merchants Bank	20,300.00
First National Bank	16,150.00
Postoffice	77,653.45
Hallsville	
Bank of Hallsville	14,875.50
Ashland	
Bank of Ashland	22,100.00
Rocheport	
Bank of Rocheport	19,025.00
Peoples Bank of Rocheport	21,100.00
Sturgeon	
Bank of Sturgeon	18,800.00
Citizens Bank of Sturgeon	19,600.00
Hartsburg	
Bank of Hartsburg	6,400.00
Farmers Bank of Hartsburg	3,685.00
Harrisburg	
Bank of Harrisburg	6,337.00
	\$758,771.95
Boone County's Quota	638,000.00
Gain during month of November	\$120,771.95
	\$23,102.95

USE MASK AND AVOID ALL CROWDS, THEY SAY

Some Views of the Influenza Epidemic Collected Here and There.

CLOTH STOPS 'EM
Scientist Says Microbes Do Not Get Through Mesh of Threads.

In view of the recent controversy over the wearing of masks and the elimination of crowds in fighting the spread of influenza, the Missouriian presents here some views on the matter from other points. This opinion on the danger of crowding voiced by a Boston physician is from the Washington Post:

"If the threatened recurrence of influenza is to be checked, there should be a whole-hearted submission to the advice of the health authorities, and cranks should not be permitted to hamper the precautionary measures of the public officials," said Dr. Oliver P. Cranston, of Boston, at the Willard. "I notice that with the outbreak of a mild epidemic here, as elsewhere, that there is considerable rebellion on the part of certain persons against the suggestion that churches, schools and other public meeting places be closed again. In Boston, where the first epidemic wrought havoc, there was some opposition at first, but the theatrical interests, which had thousands of dollars at stake, submitted to the orders of the health officials with much more grace than did some other interests that did not have great financial considerations threatened.

Crowds Must Be Avoided.
"I do not think there is cause for alarm, but after the splendid manner in which Dr. W. C. Fowler, co-operating with the national authorities in the recent epidemic, crushed out the disease, I cannot help but be impatient or intolerant at some of the views expressed. Medical men differ somewhat regarding the efficacy of masks to prevent the spread of influenza, but there is hardly the slightest divergence of opinion regarding the necessity of preventing public gatherings. That is settled for all time, and the public should take it for granted without any fuss."

In the Literary Digest one finds this: "A large-meshed fish-net bears about the same sized relation to a swarm of flies as the common gauze mask bears to the influenza germs it is supposed to stop; and for this reason doctors, and other persons who know something about germs, have been moved to comment either pityingly or sarcastically on the common public assumption that such masks afford protection. The openings in an influenza mask, as seen under a microscope, are enormous, while the influenza germ, even under high magnifying power, remains almost invisible. Nevertheless, public opinion is right, and a part, at least, of scientific opinion is wrong for the influenza mask really does protect, and certain experts offer explanations as to how it does it. A writer in Engineering and Contracting (Chicago) deals entertainingly with the beginning, progress, and present state of the controversy. The commonest argument against the "flu" masks, the writer notes, is that the openings in the mask bear the same relation in size to a microbe as a barn door to a mouse. For example, a doctor recently wrote to a daily paper protesting against the use of these masks, saying:

An Old Argument.
"If the gauze worn over the face is expected to prevent the entrance of microorganisms to the respiratory tract it seems that the absurdity would be apparent to those who know that Pfeiffer's bacillus, pneumococci, or streptococci, must be magnified many hundreds of times to be visible at all, and that if the ordinary gauze mask be magnified to the same extent it would show the meshes to be so large as to apparently offer no obstruction to the house-fly. Such an attempt to mechanically prevent germ invasion might be compared to fencing against fleas in Florida with barbed wire."

"This, comments the writer of the article, sounds very plausible, but is fallacious reasoning. The very same sort of argument was used nearly half a century ago against filtering water to remove typhoid germs:

"The argument then took this form: 'The interstices between the grains of sand in a filter are as large compared with the typhoid bacillus as a door is to a mouse. If all the doors of a house were open, a mouse could pass from garret to cellar without being stopped. How absurd, then, is the belief that a typhoid germ can be caught while wandering through a layer of sand a foot or two thick.' "It seem very 'absurd,' doesn't it? Yet when an actual count of the germs in a drop of raw water was made, and a similar count was made of the germs in the same water after filtration through a thin bed of sand, it was found that only one germ in a hundred had passed through! 'Incredible,' but true. Of one hundred 'mice' that started in at the garret to go downstairs, only one reached the cellar, although every door was open. Now this was no speculation or guess. The microscope, after Dr. Robert Koch's discoveries forty years ago, could be used to count the microbes in a measured volume of water even as one might count mice in a trap.

And the microscope made it certain that, somehow or other, porous filter sand does stop most of the microbes in water.

"It is eighty years ago this very year since a British civil engineer, James Simpson, finished at Chelsea, London, the first sand-filter plant for a city. It was intended primarily to remove the visible impurities of the Thames water. Little did he or any one else dream that the real danger in using the water was the invisible living things that inhabited it; for Pasteur had not yet shown that many diseases are caused by microbes, and Koch had not perfected the microscope detection of germs. Yet it began at once to be noticed that typhoid fever was less prevalent than it had ever been.

The Flea and the Microbe.
"Not until about forty years ago was it fully demonstrated that filtration can be so scientifically conducted, by the aid of microscopic counts of bacteria, as to remove almost all danger of contracting typhoid from drinking water.

"Then came another great discovery, namely, that a minute quantity of chlorin is deadly to typhoid germs. One drop of liquid chlorin in two barrels of water is the average dose, but it usually suffices to kill nearly every typhoid germ. When the discovery of chlorination of water was announced, it also was 'argued off the floor.'

"Consider," they say, 'the absurdity of trying to kill the millions of microbes in a barrel of water by merely adding half a drop of liquid chlorin.' Yes, it was perfectly absurd, but the microbes all died; perhaps by laughing themselves to death over the absurdity of it.

"In drawing an analogy between a flea and a microbe, several elements of difference are usually overlooked. A flea not only is capable of locomotion, but can direct his motions by the sense of smell. A microbe, on the other hand, is helplessly and aimlessly carried along by currents of air or water. In the case of microbes that are inhaled, it seems likely that most of them are either attached to particles of dust or to small globules of moisture. In either case, if the mask stops the grain of dust or globule of water the germ itself is caught also."

As to the Churches.
Concerning the duties of the churches the Christian Century says this:

"Some of the churches that were closed by the influenza in the autumn are now coming in for a second period of closing. It will be a mistake to accept this as a vacation time for religion. One of our churches which is now facing this second closing order, will distribute all of its Sunday school papers to the pupils on Sunday mornings by front door calls. The church members will all receive a copy of the missionary booklet, 'Answering the Call,' prepared by our missionary societies, together with a pastoral letter and directions for home worship. Machinery has been set in motion for the use of the telephone to carry church news concerning the sick and the needy. Instead of going to sleep in the face of an emergency, this church will simply adapt its program to the new circumstances. Perhaps before it finishes the employment of its new devices, it will be ready to subscribe to the optimist creed that it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good."

OFFICER LEARNS TO SAVE
Finds Not Only Money But Time Goes Farther After War.

AMERICAN PRESS HEADQUARTERS, BRITISH FRONT, Dec. 23.—"What have I got out of the war? Well, let's see. . . I believe the principle lesson I'll take back to America with me will be that of economy."
"For weeks I could go without

spending a cent, and I've more money tied up in Liberty Bonds and in the bank than I ever saved before, on an officer's pay about half my civilian salary.

"That economy worked in many ways. For one thing, I didn't spend a cent on theaters. Money for clothes was only a small item after you had your outfit, and we all tried to keep our kit in shape so that we would not have to be buying new things all the time.

"We learned to organize our day so that we might economize in minutes, and the time we allowed to ourselves we spent with greatest efficiency. At least, our company officers did. We had profitable discussions, read a lot and kept our mind on our work back home that we would not get too rusty.

"A good example of this general economy is the many uses to which we put one pail of water. In some camps we could only be spared one small pail of water each morning. I used this for brushing my teeth, shaving, washing, sometimes sponge-bathing—and always had enough!"



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